

SOME POTATO LORE BY SPUD AUTHORITY

Rotation Should Be Practiced, Good Seed Very Important, Etc.

In preparing land and seed for 1928 planting of potatoes great care should be taken to insure the largest possible yield per acre, according to potato authorities of the valley. It is common experience that seasons of low price are followed by seasons of medium and higher prices. While this is expected in Oregon in 1928, there is also expected another large crop of potatoes.

In planting the land should be taken under consideration very thoroughly. New ground, legume sod, or land that otherwise is rich and that has not been in potatoes or black cap raspberries for at least four years is best. If the legume sod is used this should be plowed in the late fall or early spring in order that the sod may thoroughly decay before planting time. This should be a shallow plowing—four to five inches in depth—to be followed by a deep plowing when conditions are right previous to planting.

In using this sod land or manured land it is important to incorporate this organic matter well with the soil that rotting may take place well before planting. And where potatoes are grown on previously used land it is important that an interval be had of at least four years between potato crops, to avoid infestations with diseases carried in the soil, such as wilt.

Another important factor in raising the successful potato crop is the selection of good seed, without it the farmer does not get the return per acre or the quality he is entitled to for the work and money expended in raising the crop. Growers expecting to raise certified potatoes should get certified seed and keep the tags for the crop inspectors. Those who desire merely choice seed for commercial purposes may secure either certified or standard seed.

Treating the seed is an item in preparation that is sadly neglected in Oregon, as the average yields show. One of the three methods ordinarily used is that with organic mercury, commercially known as Semezan Bel, which is effective in control of scab and rhizoctonia.

The hot formaldehyde treatment of potatoes is one of the cheapest from the standpoint of first cost, but tends to retard sprouting to some extent and apparently reduces the yield at times.

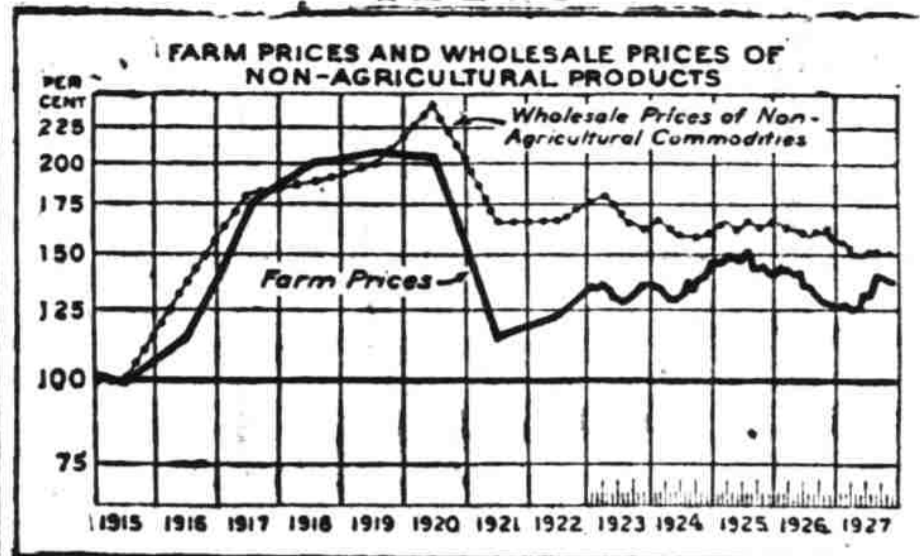
If cost and results are to be considered the corrosive sublimate treatment consisting of 4 ounces to 30 gallons of water is considered the best. This should be applied before sprouting starts. Applying corrosive sublimate to potatoes sprouted even a little retards the germination and may reduce the stand, so the soaking should be reduced to one hour when sprouting has just started. The time for soaking in normal conditions is given as one and one-half hours. This time can be cut to 30 minutes where sprouting has made considerable progress.

It is the general opinion that more prompt germination is obtained with rather shallow planting. Rich land, good seed, and proper treatment all made for greater production per acre.

Faded muslins or linens may be bleached with chloride of lime—one teaspoonful to one quart of water.

Soaking game in salt water over night takes out the strong flavor.

FARM PRICES IN UNITED STATES ARE BETTER THAN THEY WERE A YEAR AGO



WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—(AP) Despite the decline in prices of cotton and hogs, 1928 opened with a higher composite farm price than 1927. In contrast, federal charts show the wholesale price of non-agricultural products lower than a year ago.

At the wholesale markets agricultural prices in December averaged lower than in November, and were responsible for a slight decline in the general commodity price index, economists say. The moderate price increases on most farm commodities have been offset by the decline in cotton and hogs. All commodities except wheat, hay, potatoes, eggs and chickens now are about last year's prices.

Non-agricultural prices showed declines in textile products and building materials, with offsetting

advances in prices of fuel and metals. Prospects for an improvement is said to depend on the extent of recovery experienced by the two major industries responsible largely for the 1927 recession, the automobile and iron and steel industries. Evidence of such improvement is seen in the fact that both production and orders increased during the latter part of December. While a seasonal rise is anticipated in these two industries, trade reports indicate that some reduction in cotton mill activities is to be expected.

With non-agricultural prices at 151 per cent of their pre-war average, the decline in farm prices from 139 in October to 137 in December has reduced the relative exchange value of composite unit of farm products from 92 to 91, compared with 86 a year ago.

CALL FOR FLOWER SEEDS INCREASES

The demand for flower seed seems to be slowly but surely overtaking the annual demand for vegetable seeds and it is even more necessary to order flower seeds early than it is vegetables for the stocks, particularly of new varieties, are smaller than the vegetable supplies. The seed catalogues are now at hand for study.

Get in seeds that need to be started in seed boxes in the house or in frames for early bloom in the garden. Depend upon varieties of known worth in your community rather than placing dependence too largely upon novelties. New plants need considerable testing as to their behavior in different locations before an opinion as to their real worth can be pronounced, but every gardener should try a few novelties each year.

Improved strains of favorite old plants should always be ordered rather than from old timers. They are always superior to the older types. This is particularly true of zinnias, asters, sweet peas and other standard annuals.

Consider balance when ordering a certain number of seeds of plants for cuttings, others for bedding, and still others for edging. The factor of foliage effect should be considered and a packet of castor beans or other plants valued for foliage effect should be included. Another factor to consider is fragrance. Provision for some sweetly scented plant in the

garden such as mignonette or night scented stock should be made.

Seed of annual poppies, larkspurs and bachelors' buttons or centaureas may be sown outdoors at the present time, allowing snow and rain to carry them into the soil and they will germinate with the first breath of spring and give early bloom. These are the three hardest annuals in the garden.

Get in a supply of sweet peas to plant on St. Patrick's Day. This has now become the standard date for planting with successful sweet pea growers.

When a heifer calf is raised for future addition to the dairy herd it is advisable to make friends with her while she is young. Handle her kindly and teach her to lead with a rope or halter. Get her accustomed to a stanchion before she freshens. A little attention when the heifer is young will make her a gentle and tractable cow.

If ivory has become yellowed than desired place in the sun to bleach.

D. A. WHITE & SONS
Carry
DR. KORINEK'S
Veterinary Remedies
and Minerals

Say—
"BUTTERCUP"

When You Ask for Buttercup Butter is for sale at every grocery store. Just say "Buttercup" and you will get a good high grade butter

Capital City
Cooperative Creamery
Phone 299

Sell Your Furs at Home
I Guarantee You More Money
and a Square Deal at
All Times
WEST SIDE FUR HOUSE
I. W. Thomas West Salem

EXPLAIN MAKING OF THE NEW PLANTS

This Is An Interesting Study and Leads To Many Benefits and Surprises

(The National Garden Bureau has in its current bulletin an interesting article on "The Making of New Plants," as follows:)

Where do we get the new plants that are offered by dealers each year? How is the interminable procession of novelties kept up?

The making of new plants is one of the most fascinating developments of modern science for it is to scientific plant breeding that we owe most of them. Formerly the chief source of supply rested in plant explorers scouring remote countries of the world and sending back new species of plant life that they discovered. As the surface of the earth becomes more carefully explored, this source for new garden material diminishes. Of late years the interior of China and Tibet have yielded the greatest quantities of new plants. Of the plants listed in commercial catalogues, the primroses have, perhaps shown the greatest number of additions. Specialists list a hundred or so species and varieties, a large portion of them brought into cultivation within the last 20 years.

New varieties occasionally appear in plantations so distinct as to warrant being regarded as distinct species. These are known as mutants, a term applied by the Belgian scientist, Prof. Hugo DeVries, who devised the famous mutations theory to account for the appearance of new species of plants. There are continual slight variations in plants and by cultivating these slight variations through several generations new types are often secured. The Shirley poppy owed its origin to a common red poppy showing a faint line of white on the petals. Seed of this poppy was saved and sown through several generations, saving only those which showed increasing white until now we have this race of pale-colored poppies. This process is known as selection.

Professor DeVries declared that mutants were the result of discontinuous variation, the change coming at once and inexplicably. Some of our best new varieties originate in this way, the dahlia-flowered zinnia being an example, according to some experts. The zinnia with curled petals appeared

OIL-O-MATIC

WHAT IS IT?

—SEE—

THEO. M. BARR

Phone 192

BRING IN
YOUR NEW WHEAT

And exchange it for hard wheat patent flour, or any of our long list of milling specialties. We do custom grinding. We supply what you need for what you have.

CHERRY CITY MILLING CO.
Salem, Oregon.

481 Trade St. Phone 218

CAPITAL CITY
BEDDING CO.

3030 Pacific Highway North

PHONE 19

Phone or Write—We Will Call

First Class Renovating